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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, August 17, 1745.

Mr. SPECTATOR,

Was lately in Company with some Ladies, when our Discourse, among several other things, turned upon the Subject of the *present War*; upon which it was observed by one of the Ladies, that we seem'd to want Men; when another Lady asked her, with a good deal of Spirit, do you mean, Madam, that we want Men, as to *Numbers*, or as to *Courage*? She was answer'd, that her Meaning was in regard to *Numbers*, but says she, since you have put it in my Head, I must own to you, I think there is a Want of Men in *both Respects*. I fear, Ladies, I am very sorry that *either* should be the Case; but it is a sad Reflection, if the celebrated *English* Nations retain not their ancient Bravery and Courage. I seem'd to concur in the same Sentiments, on *this* Occasion; but it was, at last, agreed upon that the People were still heroical as ever, the common Soldiers particularly, but as to our Officers it was to be fear'd, there might be some *little* Degeneracy, in some *few* of them, since Queen ANNE's Wars. I do not know, says she, but, in Time, there may be Occasion for us *Women* to go into the Field; if either *Numbers*, or *Courage*, should be wanted; and, for my Part, rather than the Search shall be suffer'd to go on, in executing their Schemes to inslave the rest of Mankind, or rather than our own Country should lose either their Liberty, or their Honour, I will engage myself to make a Campaign, and doubt not but fifty thousand Women might be raised in this Kingdom, to make as good Troops, as any the King of *France* has; for what are his half-starved, little, Soup-meagre-fed Subjects even to *our* Sex here, in general, in this Island? Our Bodies are much more substantial, and our Hearts not less couragious. The Company entertain'd themselves a great while upon the Subject, and I have that Opinion of my fair Country-women, that the Truth of what the Lady advanced is not to be doubted.

As the Ladies have a Quickness of Apprehension, and a Facility of Action above Men, I am certain that three Months would make them compleat in the martial Exercise, so that, if upon the next Meeting of the Parliament, it should be thought proper to raise forty or fifty thousand of our *English* Heroines, they would be ready the next Spring to go, and do great Execution, in any Place they should be order'd to. They would be to go and fight the *French*, any where; and it is my Opinion, that if War was to be declar'd against the States-General, those High and Mighty *States* would feel some very terrible Effects of their Resentments. For Women have a much nicer Sense of Honour than Men, and are more prone to Indignation and Revenge. Our female Spirits are irritated against the King of *Prussia*, for this to a most violent Degree; as he has behaved himself, with so much Rudeness and ill Manners, to one of the finest Princesses in *Europe*; into whose Service they would engage themselves as Volunteers, with an imaginable Alacrity of Spirit. If his *Majesty* King GEORGE should require them for the Defence of his own *Dominions*, I am persuaded their Affections to his *Majesty's Person* and *Government*, are so zealous and ardent, that none of the Troops, that might be called upon to defend *Hanover*, would have any Share with them, in the Glory of repelling any *French* Army that would have the Impudence to attack it. The *Hanoverian* Ladies, I make no doubt, are Ladies of Courage and Spirit, and, to be sure, as loving of their *Electoral Prince*, as our Ladies are of our *Britannick King*; but still I have so great an Opinion of Female *English* Breasts, that I am persuaded a more martial Ardour glows in them, than the Breast of any other Country.

I would have a strict Regulation observed, as to these *Female* Troops, that there should be no *Men* in corporated with them; but that they should be wholly commanded by their *own* Female Officers; and I hope that they will be strictly *obedient* and conformable to the Orders of *Superiors*, and stifle all Risings of the Spirit for *Command* and *Government*; their own natural *Passions* being to be subdued, as well as their *Enemies*; and *Subordination* in the *Field*, more to be regarded than at *Home*. Let them be kept quite sacred from all *Intercourse whatever* with the Men, because *Love* and *War* are not compatible; Love being a Passion that enervates the Mind, and weakens the Spirits. It is for this reason I think there should be a *Law*, to prohibit *absolutely* and *effectually*, *all* Officers from having either a *Wife* or *Mistress* with them during a Campaign; and that any Man should be severely punish'd, who is found to have any Conversation with the Female Sex. The Ladies will not think it hard to be under the Restriction I have mention'd; for it is but for few Months in a Campaign; and the Love of their Country should predominate over all other Passions inconsistent with it.

History is full of Examples of Female Warriors, so that it is no new or chimerical Thing to propose that our Army should receive a considerable Augmentation from our *Female Forces*. I am not for having our Women go to such Extremes in their martial Fury and Resolution, as to imitate the Example of the *Amazons*; an Account of whom, to some of your Readers, may not be unacceptable. The *Amazons* were a warlike Nation of *Women*, who never suffer'd any *Men* to be among them; only when they had a Mind to have Children, they would send for them that lived near them to get them with Child; but suffer'd them to stay no longer after that Occasion was answer'd. If they bore *Male* Children, they lamed and cripled them, some say, with much greater Probability, that they sent them back to the Men who got them; if *Females*, they cut off their *right Breasts*, that they might the more commodiously throw their Javelins or Darts. The Word *Amazon*, implies a Woman that wants one of her Breasts. The *Amazons* are celebrated for their extraordinary Courage in *War*, but I am not for encouraging such a Race of *savage* Creatures, who seemed to have had no Tenderness of Nature in them, and who were rather the Monsters, than the Ornaments of their Sex. I might mention another Instance of Women, famous for their military Courage, and that is of the *Cimbrian* Women, fighting with the *Romans*; of whom the Historian says, *Nec minor cum* uxoribus *eorum pugna, quam cum* ipsis *fuit*. Nor was the Battle less fierce between the *Romans* and the *Cimbrian Men*, than between them and the *Wives* of the *Cimbrians*. But in the Action these Women were guilty of so much Cruelty, and this to their own Children, that I shall say no more of them.

Female Courage may subsist, as well as *Male*, without Cruelty and Barbarity; and, I hope, that when our fair Warriors have obtained a Victory over their Enemies, they will be moderate in their Conquests, and not be so thirsty for Blood, as to exercise any mercyless, unreasonable Cruelties; but know how to spare the Conquer'd they have got into their Power. I particularly advise this, because it is a common Observation, that when Women are once divested of their natural Compassion, they become so much the more cruel, as they were before more tender and pitiful. It will be very proper, that our Women, when in the Field, should have a different *Dress* from what they ought at other times to wear, and that particularly they should have no *Petticoats* to incumber them, or but very short ones; and that their Cloaths should be more of the *Male Fashion*. This is what will not be disagreeable to them, as they seem so fond of our Dress, as to have assumed it in a great Degree to themselves already. Jockey Caps, Wigs, or Tetes de Mouton, Coats, Neckcloths, &c. are now the modish Ornaments of the fair Sex, and portend a very strong Disposition in them to go into a Field of Battle; for having parted with that foolish Thing called *Modesty*, the reverse of Boldness of Spirit, they will soon acquire, if they have not already acquired, a suitable Confidence and Intrepidity.

I believe, upon mature Consideration, it might be of great Use, in two or three Campaigns more, after our Women have been used to Arms and the Art of War, to pick out some of the most intelligent, and let them be admitted to *Councils of War*; because when a Woman's *Heart* is in any Affair, she will scheme better for the Execution, than a *Man*. They are much more *subtle*, than they are generally thought, and when they turn their Genius to a Thing, their Sagacity will be very extraordinary. It may be objected that they are not to be trusted with *Secrets*, but this is most certainly a great Mistake; and was I to give my Opinion freely, I must say, I would trust a Woman with a Secret sooner than a Man, according to my Experience of the two Sexes, in this Matter. For, I am sure, I know many Men, who are as mere *Sieves*, and as leaky, as the most unretentive Women in the Kingdom. Consider but their *Secrecy* as well as *Art*, in the Affair of *Love*; and it must be admitted that they have the retentive Faculty and can preserve it, when they think proper. Suppose a Woman to *love* her *Country*, and, depend on it, her Indiscretion will never betray it, when she has any important Secret in her Breast, which, if divulged, would be destructive to it.

It may be objected, that, if we should raise an Army of *Women*, the *French* Ladies would immediately be in Arms, and that we should but have an Advantage, for one Campaign; but this Objection vanishes, when we consider, what Wonders might be done in one Campaign by our Female Valour. *France* might receive such a Blow in that time, that she might have enough of it to cure her Ambition from making any further Attempts.

There is one Thing highly commendable in the Ladies of *France*; and I wish our Ladies would imitate them in it, which is, that the *French* Ladies, when a Campaign is over, and the *French* Officers return home for the Winter, always ask, when they are in the Company of Gentlemen, how they liked the Campaign, &c. and if it appears a Gentleman has never yet been in one, he is more despised by them for *this Reason only*, than he would be for all other Misconducts he could be guilty of. Such a Love have the *French* Ladies of fighting, brave Men, that nothing charms them more, than a Character of *Courage*, and a Person who has distinguished himself in the Field of Glory. Our Ladies, I am sure, have the same *Sense* of Bravery, and the same Value for it; though it is not so customary here, as in *France*, to make it the darling Theme of their Praises. What is it captivates our Female Hearts here, more and sooner, than a *Cockade* and a *red Coat*, which is to me a Demonstration that the Ladies themselves are couragious, when they are such admirers of Courage. If we raise *Female* Troops then, we may expect a more *manly* Behaviour from *them*, than from some, who are of the *masculine Gender*, but, in their Conduct and Spirits, much below the *Feminine*. I believe I have exceeded the Bounds of a comn on Epistle, and may perhaps give you more of my Sentiments on this Subject another time.

I am,

Begging Pardon of thy spectatorial Gravity, thine,

R. T.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turin, July 24. The King has agreed, with General Count Schulemberg, to leave the Field open to the Enemy, and to let them undertake whatever Sieges they think fit; that when they have fatigu'd themselves sufficiently, and experienced the Valour of our Troops, when entrusted with the Care of Fortresses, they may afterwards experience it in a pitch'd Battle. The Enemy have not as yet receiv'd their heavy Artillery, nor is it certainly known when they will. Our Militia do a great deal of

Miſchief in the Genoeſe Territories; and tho' the Republick does all ſhe can to ſpirit up her Subjects to make Reprizals upon our Country, yet hitherto it has been without Effect, and we have ſuffered very little by their Inroads. His Majeſty has given ſtrict Orders to his Officers not to do any Harm to the Perſons of the Inhabitants, or to commit any Outrages, beyond levying Contributions, except where theſe are refuſed; which was lately the Caſe at Maſſimino, which Town was ſack'd upon that Account.

Genoa, July 29. The 25th Inſtant the Engliſh Squadron appear'd within a ſmall Diſtance of this Port; upon which all the Gunners were order'd to repair to their Poſts, and we made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a vigorous Defence in Caſe of an Attack. The ſame Day five Ships of that Squadron drew near Savona with two Bomb Ketches, and towards Evening they began to bombard that Place: The firſt Bomb fell near a French Tartan in the Harbour, and as ſhe was laden with Powder, it was thought fit to ſink her, to prevent any Accident: Another Bomb fell on the Iron Gates of the Priſon near the Governor's Palace; ſome pitch'd in the Suburb, and the reſt beyond the Fortreſs, without doing any conſiderable Damage. The Engliſh continued this Work 'till laſt Monday, having then thrown in 108 Bombs: The Cannon of the Fortreſs likewiſe made a continual Fire on their Ships, but we don't know whether they receiv'd any Damage by it. The Squadron ſheer'd off at Break of Day.

Genoa, July 31. The Engliſh Squadron has withdrawn from our Coaſts, in order to ſeek elſewhere, as we are told, the Proviſions it wants, as it muſt not hope for any more in this State after the Hoſtilities committed before Savona.

Within theſe few Days, many Ships arrived in this Harbour, viz. a Felucca from Baſtia with Diſpatches for the Government, two Ships from Villafranca with Meal for the Spaniſh Troops, ſix Barks laden with Powder and other warlike Stores, beſides a good Number of ſmall Veſſels from Savona. Yeſterday four Neapolitan Gallies likewiſe arriv'd here, having under their Convoy four Feluccas and ſeveral other Veſſels laden with all Sorts of Proviſions: The Maſters of theſe Ships reported that they met, off of the *five Towers*, two Engliſh Men of War, with two Bomb Ketches and two Fireſhips, ſteering for Leghorn.

Berlin, Nov. 10. We are making Preparations here for an Expedition of the utmoſt Conſequence. Sixteen Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, beſides ſeveral others of a ſmaller Bore, and ſome Field-Pieces, were taken out of the Arſenal yeſterday. The 16 Pieces were embark'd, together with a great Quantity of warlike Stores, and are to be tranſported down the Elbe towards Magdebourg; the others are to be ſent to Francfort upon the Oder and Croſſen. The four Battalions from the Dutchy of Cleves are already in march, and the reigning Prince of Deſſau will remain here 'till the 20th, when every Thing will be in Readineſs. A conſiderable Corps of our Troops is poſted at Buntzlau in Sileſia, upon the Frontiers of Upper Sileſia.

Francfort, Aug. 12. The 9th Inſtant another Conference was held at the Quarters of the Elector of Mentz's Embaſſador, to deliberate on the Day for opening the Conferences about the Election of an Emperor; but no Reſolution was taken on this Head, ſeveral Miniſters having alledg'd, that they had not yet ſufficient Inſtructions for it.

The Grand Duke's and the Prince of Conti's Armies remain in the ſame Poſitions; but the former are preparing to lay three Bridges acroſs the Neckar.

We hear that the Circle of Swabia has reſolved to form a Line with its Troops from Heilbron down to the Black Foreſt, and imparted this Reſolution to the other Circles of the Empire.

Hanover, Aug. 7. Conferences are more frequent at Court than ever; but ſo little of the Subject of them tranſpires, and that little contains ſo many Contradictions, that we are forced to confine ourſelves to bare Conjectures. Nevertheleſs, Reports of a Peace ſtill prevail, and ſome go ſo far as to aſſure, that nothing is waited for but the Return of a Courier from Vienna, in order to come to a Concluſion; but we don't well know how to reconcile this with the Report of Saxony's going to be invaded. However it be, we ceaſe not to beg of Heaven to reſtore Peace in Germany, and in the Publick Prayers a new Article is juſt inſerted, viz. to obtain ſpeedily a worthy Head to the Empire, that may be fit to reſtore its Luſtre and Dignity, and defend it effectually againſt all Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies. They write from Caſſel, that ſeveral Officers of Note, belonging to the Corps that ſerv'd in Bavaria, are arriv'd there, and that they ſpeak mightily in praiſe of the polite, generous Uſage they met with from the Auſtrians during their Detention at Ingolſtadt, where they enjoy'd a great deal of Liberty.——*Hague Gazette.*

Hanover, Aug. 10. Prince Sherbatow, the Ruſſian Miniſter, who arriv'd here the 8th Inſtant, receiv'd yeſterday a Courier from Peterſbourg, which he immediately ſent back, and then went to an Audience of the King at Herrenhauſen, to communicate to his Majeſty, in Writing, the Diſpatches he receiv'd from his Court.

Baron Munchauſen, firſt Embaſſador of this Electorate to the Dyet of Election, ſet out for Francfort the 8th Inſtant. We are aſſur'd that as ſoon as the Election of an Emperor is over, Meaſures will be taken for getting War declar'd againſt France, as the common Enemy of the Empire, and the Diſturber of the Repoſe and Tranquility of the Germanick Body.——*Hague Gazette.*

From the French Camp at Aloſt, Aug. 10. Laſt Night our Troops widen'd the firſt Cut that had been made for draining away the Waters, and ſet about a Second; by which the Inundation was lower'd 14 Inches between the Scheld and the Cauſeway of Mechlin, but is not yet ſhallow enough to be practicable. They alſo advanc'd, at the ſame Time, up to a Sluice on the other Side of the Scheld, the Dams of which they open'd, and let out the Water into the Drains made to receive it.

The Army of the Allies is ſtill in the ſame Poſition, except that the Engliſh have extended their Camp as far as the Neighbourhood of Mechlin, and ſent a Detachment of between 2 and 300 Men to the Abbey of Grimberghen, within half a League of Vilvorden.

At Oſtend we are actually Maſters of the Downs, even to the Foot of the Fortifications, the Enemy having abandon'd their advanc'd Poſts. Five Engliſh Men of War lye off the Downs, and play their Guns upon our Men, but hitherto without Effect.

Auguſt 11. The widening of the Gap in the Dyke, which we are ſtill about, has drain'd away a vaſt deal of Water. The Dyke that leads to the ſecond Redoubt is actually quite freed from the Inundation.

The Enemy having caus'd a Detachment of Horſe, ſuſtain'd by ſome Infantry, to advance on the Side of the Canal of Bruſſels, we march'd towards them ſix Companies of Grenadiers and 800 Horſe, under the Command of M. de Beauſobre; and M. d'Autaune was likewiſe ſent towards the Scheld with another Detachment of ſix Companies and 500 Horſe.

Auguſt 13. Upon Advice that a Detachment from the Enemy's Camp had paſs'd the Canal of Bruſſels, M. de Beauſobre was detach'd with 12 Companies of Grenadiers and 400 Light Horſe. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Van Guard of this Detachment, which had taken Poſt at the Village of Aſche, having deſcry'd the Enemy's Detachment, which conſiſted of 1500 Men, headed by the Prince of Waldeck, they came to Blows together. M. de Beauſobre having reinforced his Van Guard, and poſted himſelf at the Head to ſuſtain it, the Count d'Etrees, who was led that Way by ſome private Errand, having heard the Firing, ran up to them with 300 Voluntiers, commanded by M. de Merle, whom he order'd to fall upon the Enemy with his Infantry; which was executed ſo ſucceſsfully, with the Help of the Grenadiers, Huſſars and Volunties, that the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation, having had a Lieutenant Colonel, ſeveral Officers, and about 40 Men kill'd, and a great many wounded, beſides 16 taken Priſoners. We loſt a Captain of Saxe's Voluntiers, and ſeven or eight private Men, and had about 20 wounded, among whom are M. de Merle, and nine Officers of his Detachment.

The Governor of Dendermond having hung out the White Flag yeſterday in the Afternoon, it was ſtipulated in the Capitulation, that the Garriſon ſhould remain 18 Months without ſerving againſt France; and they are to march out on Monday Morning with the Honours of War.

Yeſterday the King viſited the Lines of the Army. His Majeſty went as far as the Bridge of Boats on the Scheld at Baſterode, and then return'd after having taken a View of the Works of Dendermond from the ſecond Line.

We ſhall not ſtay long in this Camp, Preparations being made for a ſpeedy March, but we don't yet know what Route we ſhall take. This Moment it is given out that the Army will march the 17th Inſtant.

The Marqueſs d'Argenſon, Miniſter and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, writ a few Days ſince, by the King's Order, to the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Britannick Majeſty's Secretaries of State, to acquaint him, that the Anſwer which Marſhal Count Saxe, lately ſent to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, about renewing the Cartel of 1743 had not been rightly underſtood, and that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſtill in the Mind, to execute the ſaid Cartel, ſo ſoo Meſſrs. de Belleiſle ſhould be releas'd.

The King and his Miniſters that are with him in Camp, are not wholly taken up with the Operations the preſent Campaign, but in divers Councils held in his Majeſty's Preſence, a Plan was taken Conſideration for the next Year, as well as the Ways Means to defray the neceſſary Charges of it; and conſequence, Orders were ſent to the Comptroller General of the Finances to take proper Meaſures for the Funds ready. Upon which this Miniſter has wrote, that he has ſettled and diſpos'd all Things am to his Majeſty's Intentions. The Count d'Argen Miniſter and Secretary at War, has ſent Orders ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom for raiſing the Militia, that all the Corps in the Field may be compl in Time.

We reckon to be Maſters of Oſtend before the End this Month.

Extract of a private Letter from Oſtend, Aug. 15.

'The Packet-Boat from Dover arriv'd Yeſterday, 'is to ſail this Day: I therefore take the Opportun 'of writing you a haſty Letter to wiſh you all Hap 'neſs, and to ſend you what News I can, tho' little 'it will be agreeable. Our brave Governor, the Co 'de Chanclos, has done all in the Power of Man to 'every Body has behav'd bravely, and the greateſt 'nour will reſult from our having made ſo good a 'fence; but after telling you this, I muſt not diſſem 'that the French have puſh'd their Trenches very 'this Place, and that a Bombardment is at Hand. 'preſerve us all, both Garriſon and Inhabitants fr 'its Effects! When this Place is gone, Newport 'fall of itſelf.

Hague, Aug. 17. Letters receiv'd this Morning fr the Confederate Army in Brabant bring Advice of ſharp Engagement that happen'd the 12th Inſtant n A'che, between a Dutch Detachment of about 9 Men, headed by the Prince of Waldeck, and 20 French, in which the latter had many Men kill among whom there is a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Men with a Captain were taken Priſoners. The Al loſt in this Action 10 Men, among whom is the bra Lieutenant-Colonel Hambrock, and had about thi wounded.

Hague, Aug. 17. The Gazette of this Place tells that Seravalle was not yet taken, nor Tortona inv on the 3d Inſtant; and the French and Spaniſh Mi ſters here affirm the contrary, adding, that Tortona hold out but a few Days.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 5. Friday laſt died at Moſſat Hon. George Dalrymple, Eſq; one of the Barons of Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, and Brother to the Earl of Stair, much lamented.

We hear that the Detachments of Troops in Scotl now employ'd on the Roads in the Weſt Highl have Orders to join their reſpective Corps directly.

And ſome would inſinuate, that a Train of Artil will be ſent from the Caſtle to Perth, and a Ca form'd there; but we have yet no Authority for it.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 6.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Talbot, Commande the Prince Frederick Privateer, dated at Kinſale, July

DEAR SIR,

'We ſail'd from Cowes the 2d of June in Comp 'with the Duke, Prince George, and ſeveral Ships 'with Wheat for this Country; the 5th I was obl 'to lye off Dartmouth, and ſend a Boat on Shore t 'if I could get Sailors, the Wind being fair the 'Ships proceeded, and on the Boats returning at N 'without any Men I made Sail; the 7th we ſaw a 'I made a Signal for all to chace; we had not been 'at it when the moſt melancholy Accident that c 'repreſented, happen'd; the Ship Prince George, 'double Reef Top Sail, no Wind of Conſequence, 'ſet. I ran immediately to her Aſſiſtance, but 'not able to ſave more than 20 Men out of 134. Am 'the Drown'd was my dear brave Nephew, Cap 'Talbot, and Doctor Hackett: Never did any Th 'ſhock me ſo much; I thank God I had Reſigna 'enough to ſubmit to the Will of the Almighty; I 'cordingly proceeded on keeping a good Offing 'the Coaſt of Portugal, and met nothing worth 'ting 'till the 16th, when I ſaw 70 Sail, and 'down on them, they having only one 40 Gun S

to take Care of them: They were uneasy 'till they found who I was; they came from Oporto and Lisbon, and having got Trifles out of some of them, for which I paid, parted them. The 20th I made the Island of St. Mary's, one of the Western Islands, I stood away to the Westward to cruize between the said Islands and the great Bank of Newfoundland, but did not see any Thing from the 16th as before, that I parted the Convoy, 'till July the 10th, between Five and Six in the Morning, and saw three Sail bearing West, the Wind at S. S. E. and smooth Water: We bore down on them, they making little Account of us kept their Wind; a little past Seven I fir'd a Gun at them, when up went their white Rag, and form'd a Line, the Duke being a little too hasty, went to Windward and fir'd away. I bore to Leeward of the next Ship to me within Pistol-Shot; in that Manner we entertain'd each other three Hours, their Captain being for blowing the Ship up, was mortally wounded, and then she struck. Here I lost poor Curtis, doing his Duty like a good Officer, who was shot thro' the Head with a Cannon-Ball. Whilst I had to do with this Ship, the largest of all got on my Off-Bow, put me between two Fires, and having taken one, lost no Time, but went and return'd the largest his Visit, at the same Time the smallest scouded away: I gave Orders to the Duke to chace her, whilst I would render an Account of the second, accordingly he did: I thought I should not have had much to do as the one I was engag'd with was left alone; I found my Mistake, for they kept me near three Hours at warm Work, and their Captain being mortally wounded, she struck. The Captain of the Duke seeing Night coming on, and looking dirty, and that I would be puzzled to take Care of two Ships so disabled, he quitted the Chace, or we should have had the third. When my Boat return'd from on board the last Ship I took, I was agreeably surpriz'd to find the first Officer Prisoner that came on board, tell me they came from Callao in Peru, 'till then I took them to be Martinico Ships. The first I took, which I order'd the Duke when he came back to take Possession of, is call'd the Marquess d'Antin, 450 Tons, 24 Guns, Capt. Magon Serpere, the other the El Lewis Heraine, 500 Tons, 28 Guns, Capt. Pedro Lavigne Luenell, she that got away was call'd Nostre Dame De Liberance, 300 Tons, 18 Guns, Capt. Pedro Litan: These two we have taken have in Gold and Plate about three Million of Dollars, besides a Loading of Cocoa. They would have been much richer had their Goods fold, but they left two Thirds unsold; they will turn out between 7 and 800,000 l. Sterling; no bad Beginning: Had it not been for that Misfortune of the Prince George oversetting, we should have made a most delightful Campaign of it, as it is, 'tis tolarable well, only for the Loss of the poor People. I have five Men kill'd and twenty-five wounded: Young Masterson, who was along with Commodore Anson, has behav'd to Admiration, a great Part of our gaining the Day is due to him. To conclude, I tore the Ships so with my 12 Pounders above and below, that the next Day the Weather coming on bad, we were oblig'd to throw the last Prize's Guns and two Anchors over-board, to keep her above Water. They lost all their Masts, and we have been oblig'd to tow them ever since. Thanks be to the Almighty we arriv'd here Yesterday at Five in the Afternoon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Aug. 6. We hear from Wakefield, that Sir William Wentworth, Bart. is building a Church at Bretton, at his own Expence, the finest Thing of the Kind, perhaps, in this Part of the World, and which he likewise will endow. Sir William laid the first Stone the 30th of October last, with this Inscription, *Faxit Omnipotens, ut Susceptum Opus jugiter procedat, & ad felicem perducatur Exitum.* In the Middle of the Wall, behind a Pilaster, with several new Silver and Copper Coins, is the following Inscription put;

S.
DEO et PIETATI
GULIELM. WENTWORTH,
Baronettus.
Fundamentum posuit.
GEORGIJ IIdi, M. B. F. *et* H. *Regis,*
Anno CHRISTI MDCCXLIV,
Annoque sequenti Ædificavit.
Britannis *Bellum Exterum*
Gallis, Hispanisque
Gerentibus.

Last Week a remarkable Cause was try'd at the Castle, wherein Mr. Michael Kemp was Plaintiff, and the Hundred of Strafford and Tickhill were Defendants, upon an Action brought by him for 500 l. and two Guineas that he alledg'd he was robb'd of; when, after a full Hearing of nine Hours, a Verdict was given, by a Special Jury, for the Defendants. Upon the same Action a Verdict was given for the Defendants the last Assizes.

LONDON.

On Saturday last a Party of General Wade's Light Horse set out to lie on the Kentish and Essex Roads, in order to escort his Majesty to Town.

We hear that the Parliament will sit for the Dispatch of Business the Beginning of November next.

We hear that two Regiments of Foot are order'd to Cape Breton, one of which is to be embark'd from Ireland, and the other from Gibraltar.

And that two new Regiments of Foot are to be rais'd here in their stead.

On Saturday last 24 Pieces of Brass Cannon, on which were engrav'd the Words of Cape Breton, were shipp'd at Woolwich, for the Use of that Place. And at the same Time 24 Matrosses, six Gunners, and eight Bombardiers were draughted out of the Train, who will speedily embark for Cape Breton.

Monday a large Quantity of Arms, &c. were shipp'd at the Tower, to arm the Militia of Scotland in Case of Necessity.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote Captain-Lieutenant George Marriott (Son of Captain Richard Marriott, formerly of the Fourth Troop of Horse-Guards) to be Captain of that Company in the Hon. Col. Keighly's Regiment of Marines, lately commanded by —— Cotterell, Esq; deceas'd.

We hear that Nevil Tatton, Esq; who was Page to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Nephew to Dr. Harvey's Son, who was killed at the Battle of Fontenoy, is promoted to a Captain's Commission.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Williams, to be Commander of the Royal Sovereign, a Guard-Ship at the Nore.

Last Sunday —— Williams, Esq; a near Relation to Sir Watkins William Wynne, Bart. was married at Croydon, to Miss Maynard, of Carshalton, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

On the 15th of the last Month died, aged Seventy-two, at his Seat, Shepton-Beauchamp in Somersetshire, Thomas Warre, Esq; of Swell-Court, and Shepton-Beauchamp in the County of Somerset, and of Sand-Hall in Hampshire. He was descended from a long Line of worthy Ancestors, one of whom had an Augmentation of Honour to his Coat-Armour, granted to him and his Posterity, by King Edward III. A. D. 1356, for his valiant Exploits at the famous Battle of Poictiers, where John, King of France, was taken Prisoner by that renown'd Warrior Edward the Black Prince. He was High Sheriff of Somersetshire in the Reign of Queen Anne, and acted about fifty Years in the Commission of Peace for that County. He married Dorothy Daughter of John Tregonwell, Esq; of Anderstone in Dorsetshire, by whom he had several Children who all died in their Infancy, except Jane his surviving Heir, who, in May 1730, married Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. Representative in Parliament for the City of Chester. Dorothy his Wife died at London A. D. 1736. Ætat. 62, and was brought down to Eccleston in Cheshire, the Burying-Place of the Grosvenor-Family; where, according to his own Desire, the deceas'd Gentleman was interr'd upon Wednesday last.

On Sunday Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancram, Son to the Marquess of Lothian, and Colonel in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, arriv'd in Town from the Allied Army in Flanders. His Lordship was wounded in the Head by a Cannon-Ball at the Battle of Fontenoy, and is come to England to have Advice thereupon.

By the last Letters from Ostend there is Advice, that Capt. Hancock, of Harrison's Regiment, was kill'd by a Ball from the Trenches. His Death is much lamented by all that knew him, as a brave Officer, and an accomplish'd Gentleman.

Letters from Flanders bring an Account of the Death of Mr. Robert Champion, who formerly kept the St. Alban's Tavern near St. James's Square, and went abroad with the Duke of Cumberland in the Capacity of Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar and Table-Decker to his Highness; his Death was very sudden, being in perfect Health the Minute before he died.

On Saturday last died, at his Lodgings near Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, Capt. Williamson Cambie, who was in the Battle of Dettingen, and there receiv'd several Wounds, which occasion'd his Death.

Monday died, at her House in Albemarle-Street, the Lady of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart. Member of Parliament for Leftwithiel in Cornwall: Her Ladyship was eldest Daughter of Lyonel, late Earl of Dysart.

Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. has given the Ground, and subscrib'd a hundred Guineas, towards a new Chapel to be erected in the Fields near Chelsea; and there are already subscrib'd 250 Guineas towards the said Building.

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Last Week the Assizes ended at Bury St. Edmunds for the County of Suffolk, when four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. William Fuller and Thomas Peake, for House-breaking; John King, for Horse-stealing, and Elizabeth Macdonald, for picking the Pocket of Mr. Daniel Richards of 13 Guineas and one Shilling; eight were order'd for Transportation.

Anne Minton, the Daughter of a reputable Farmer, was try'd for the Murder of Mr. Thomas Kerry, by shooting him with a Gun: It seem'd that Kerry and his Brother having been fishing, were coming through the Grounds belonging to the Prisoner's Father, and meeting the Prisoner with a Gun on her Shoulder, she said, *D——n you, if you don't give me some Fish, you shall not go this Way, for if you do, d——n you, I'll shoot you.* To which the Deceased's Brother answer'd, *No, Madam, I hope not.* But as the Deceased was getting over the Stile, she level'd her Piece at him, and shot him dead; but it appearing on the Trial, that she often lost the Use of her Senses, and that she had attempted several Times to make away with herself, the Jury acquitted her.

At the Assizes held last Week for the County of Norfolk, Robert Harvey was found guilty of breaking open the House of Mr. John Briggs, and receiv'd Sentence of Death; Edward Thompson, for taking a Sum of Money out of the House of John Bowels of Chosteley, was order'd to be transported; Stephen Bell, for assaulting Mr. Robins of Itteringham on the Highway, was order'd to continue in Prison for one Month, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour for a Year.

Jeremiah Pitts and Robert Chestney, condemn'd last Thetford Assizes, are to be transported for 14 Years.

At the Assizes held for the City of Norwich, William Kendall, a Barber, was convicted upon two Indictments for Felony, being the only Person try'd in that City, and order'd to be transported for seven Years.

William Flacman and John Rawlings, who were condemn'd last Assizes, were order'd to be transported for 14 Years.

On Saturday last the noted Henry Footman and John Jeroms were executed at Cambridge, for robbing Mr. William Wright, a Dealer in Horses of 42 l. It was expected they would have made large Discoveries of their Gang, but we don't hear they have made any.

We are inform'd, that the Court of Vienna has resolv'd to declare the City of Trieste a free Porte, and to make it the Staple of the Commodities exported by the Maritime Powers, which are to be taken off in the Hereditary Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.

We have Intelligence from Ratisbon, that there are great Struggles in the Bavarian Councils, and that they have at last risen to such a Height, that the old Field-Marshal Seckendorff had thought proper to retire to Augsbourg; from whence it was very doubtful whether he would return again or not. It is farther said, that all these Heats were chiefly occasion'd by a Memorial which had been put into the Elector's Hands by Count Thoring, but is suppos'd to be penn'd by the French Minister, M. de Chavigni, respecting the late Peace.

There is now at Cape Breton ten Engliſh Men of War from 40 to 60 Guns, excluſive of the Vigilant, a French Prize of 64 Guns taken by Commodore Warren; ſo that we are entirely releaſed from any Apprehenſions of the French Force on that Side, ſince it is certain they have no Squadron in America, which, in this preſent Situation, Commodore Warren would not be glad to meet with.

On the 6th Inſtant was brought into Guernſey by the Greyhound Privateer, Capt. Pitton, a French Galliot of 130 Tons, laden with Coals, Butter, Wax, Tallow, and Cyder, bound from Eſſegny to Roan.

The Molly, Boys, from Virginia to London, was

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belong'd to Briſtol, they bid me ſtrike, or they would ſink me; to which I anſwer'd, they muſt come on board and do it themſelves; whereupon they gave me three Broadſides and a double Diſcharge of their Small Arms which I immediately return'd. The Engagement began at half paſt Eight, and continued three Hours; we then ſeparated to mend our Rigging, which was all cut to Pieces. At Day-light next Morning, ſeeing them ranging up with a Deſign to board me, and knowing there was no eſcaping, I ſubmitted to ſuperior Force, rather than ſacrifice my People to no Purpoſe. I had four Men kill'd and fourteen wounded.

'The Ships we engag'd were the Bellona of 36, and the Mars of 32 Carriage Guns, nine, ſix, and four Pounders, beſides 24 Swivels each, who, according to their own Account, fir'd above 180 Cannon at us, and 2400 Small Arms, beſides Swivels; and I fired about 120 Cannon and 200 ſmall Arms, beſides Swivels.—— As ſoon as I came on board the Bellona, I preſented my Commiſſion and Sword, which was return'd, and the Captain inſiſted on my wearing it both on board and aſhore here, where I arriv'd the Day before Yeſterday; and am, with all my Officers, very well us'd.'

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Aug. 7.

'Laſt Monday Admiral Vernon arriv'd here, on which Occaſion the Bells rung the remainder of the Day, and at Night there were Bonfires and Illuminations in ſeveral Parts of the Town; and the next Day he went on board the St. George, a Ninety Gun Ship, and hoiſted his Flag.—It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Joy that every Body expreſs'd on the Appearance of ſo brave a Commander.—His Fleet will conſiſt of three Ships of 90 Guns, two of 80, four of 70, three of 60, and ſix of 50, beſides ſeveral 20 Gun Ships, Bomb Veſſels, and Tenders.'

Neptune at Sea off Cape Spartel, July 3. His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Kennington has taken a Spaniſh Polacre call'd the Poſtilion, of Alicant, Vincente de Puerto, Maſter, from the Havanna, bound to Cadiz, with a Cargo conſiſting of Money and Merchandize, ſaid to worth about 24,000 l. Sterling.

Liſbon, July 28. His Britannick Majeſty's Ship which fell in with the French Man of War call'd the St. Eſprit, of 74 Guns, near the Streights Mouth, was the Jerſey of 60 Guns, Capt. Hardy, and the Engagement held from Half an Hour paſt Six in the Evening 'till Nine, when the French Man of War bore away on her Return to Cadiz to refit. We hear that the St. Eſprit had loſt her Fore-Maſt and Bowſprit, and 20 Men in the Action. There were five Merchant Ships under Convoy of the St. Eſprit, who all put back to Cadiz; two of which having ſail'd from thence a ſecond Time, were purſu'd by the Dartmouth 'till the Crews, finding no other Means to eſcape, ran their Veſſels aſhore near the Streights, and ſet Fire to them. The Dartmouth has likewiſe forced aſhore four Spaniſh Polacres near Cadiz.

Whitehall, Auguſt 10. Yeſterday arriv'd here from Hanover, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers with Orders for the immediate Departure of the Yachts to Helvoetſluys, his Majeſty having been pleaſed to declare his Intention to return ſpeedily to England.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Pepperell, Eſqj; of the Province of New England, in North America, the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 10. In Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Peter Warren, and the Honourable John Byng, Eſqrs. Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The following Advices from Eaſt-India are certain, and may be depended on, being given by an Officer of the Eaſt-India Company's, juſt arriv'd in England.

The Deptford, Capt. Barnet, Commodore, and the Preſton, Lord Northeſk, of 60 and 50 Guns, ſeparated from the Medway, Capt. Payton, and the Diamond, Capt. Moore, of 60 and 20 Guns, ſome time after they left Madagaſcar, where they had been for Water and Proviſions; the two firſt went for the Streights of Sunda, and thence to the Streights of Banca; and the two laſt proceeded for the Streights of Malacca: The Commodore and his Conſort diſguis'd their Ships by painting, &c. after the French and Dutch Manner; after being ſome time at Anchor in the Streights of Banca, appear'd the three French Company's Ships, from Canton for Europe, viz. the Dauphin, Capt. Butler, the Hercules, Capt. Dufrein, Le Jaſon, Capt. Delamettrie; the Engliſh hoiſted Dutch Colours, and, as ſoon as the French came near, they lower'd the Dutch Colours and hoiſted Engliſh, calling at the ſame Time to ſtrike theirs for the King of England, which not being done, the Commodore gave the French Capt. Butler a Broadſide, which he and his Conſorts return'd, and a ſharp Engagement enſu'd for the Space of three Hours, during which the Dauphin with a Cannon Shot, carry'd away Commodore Barnet's Tiller Rope, which diſconcerted him for ſome Time.

The Hercules and Jaſon, by reaſon of the little Breeze and their Diſtance, could not in Time come up to the Dauphin's Aid, and jointly attack the 50 Gun Ship, while the other could not for ſome Time ſteer, which Circumſtance, it is ſaid, might have given Occaſion to the Hercules to eſcape, ſailing better than the reſt; after a brave Reſiſtance they were forced to ſtrike; then the Commodore ſent Officers and Men to take Poſſeſſion, and to bring the French Officers on board his Ship, where he receiv'd them like a gallant generous Officer, ſhewing them all the Favour and Friendſhip depending on him, and uſual in ſuch Caſes; the like good Treatment receiv'd the reſt of the Gentlemen ſent on board the Preſton, Lord Northeſk.

The St. Louis, Capt. Johannes, laden from Canton and bound to Mauritius, was taken ſome Days afterwards by Capt. Cumming, in a Privateer of 30 Guns from England.

The two Chief Supra Cargoes, Meſſieurs Margrin and La Val, with the three ſecond Captains and two Officers, were, by Order of the Commodore, put on board the Engliſh China Ships, and the reſt, with the Ships, carry'd to Batavia.

The other two Ships, in their Way to the Streights of Malacca, call'd at Achin, where they found a French Privateer, fitted out and ſent by the Company to cruize in the China Seas; they carry'd her with them through the Streights of Malacca, and in the Way took a French Ship from Manilla, ſaid to be rich. When we came through the Streights of Banca, theſe two Ships were lying with the two Prizes diſguiſed like their Conſorts who took the three French China Men, of which they had no Account; but being told by us that the French Ships had left Canton long before us, they thereupon reſolv'd to go to their Rendezvous at Batavia.

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

William Billingſley, late of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Boxmaker.

Thomas Goodwin, of Feltham in the County of Middleſex, Farmer, Dealer and Chapman.

William Hallam, late of the Pariſh of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwiſe Whitechapel, in the County of Middleſex, Victualler and Chapman.

Samuel Price, of Black-Fryars, London, Timber-Merchant.

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